

世界領袖科學家方瑞達重大研究發現：宇宙物質宇宙能量對太陽的影響，粒子自旋半自旋和星球運動的同源性同相性（布克斯德爾）

方瑞達 物理學和宇宙學最新重大研究發現 宇宙物質宇宙能量對太陽的影響，粒子自旋半自旋和星球運動的同源性同相性（布克斯德爾）

物理學和宇宙學最新重大研究發現：宇宙物質宇宙能量對太陽的影響，粒子自旋半自旋和星球運動的同源性同相性，自然力學中的四種力之外的力，生命動物的高神系統細胞基因和人類高級神經系統細胞基因的耦合與差別化選擇（方瑞達 2018 年 11 月）

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太陽是偉大的，太陽一旦毀滅變異，太陽系會化為灰燼塵埃。月球火星木星都會歸零。太陽本體是最偉大的集能器吸能器和轉換器，他每時每刻都在吸聚無限的宇宙粒子和宇宙物質，同時又在每時每刻發散大量的光熱，因此，太陽的壽命能量遠遠超出了人類的想像。任何人物在自然宇宙面前都不過是微不足道的微粒塵埃。人類的認知感知高級神經系統並不是無限的。

太陽本身本體是一個巨大的吸能器和儲能器，能量轉換器；太陽的持續燃燒源自於核聚變反應它不僅日日夜夜散發大量的能量光和熱，同時，它又源源不斷的從宇宙各種暗物質暗能量和宇宙星體物質中吸收汲取各種能量物質。太陽在宇宙中，主要依靠自身的物質發生極化反應向外發射輻射，但是，它也不可阻擋的接收一些星際物質，譬如，暗物質，暗能量和其他星際物質。在自然宇宙中，任何星體都不會孤立存在演化演變，相反，星際網絡佈滿其中。包括各種物質，各種能量，各種內在和外在的粒子旋動旋化等以及星際大分子，塵埃等等。當然，太陽體內的各種反應聚變非常複雜多樣，人類對太陽本體完全準確的探測研究並沒有達到更深的層次。人類對於太陽本體深刻的探測研究還十分薄弱和無力。因此，太陽的壽命遠遠超過幾十億年甚至可達百億年。對於太陽和太陽系的定論難免不夠全面準確。自然，無可否認，太陽也會有臨終，整個自然宇宙永遠不變的星體難以存在。但是，太陽的命運對於地球，對於太陽系，對於地球物種核生命人類，對於月球對於火星對於木星等等至關重要，絕對性第一。

即使自然科學定律定理，也會隨著時代發展演變產生新的變革變異。強相互作用  $1 \propto 1/r$

10 膠子

電磁相互作用  $1/137 \propto 1/r$  無限大 光子

弱相互作用  $10^{-6} \propto 1/r$   $W$  及  $Z$  玻色子

引力相互作用  $10^{-38} \propto 1/r^2$  無限大 引力子。這是現代物理學最重大的發現值得點贊恭賀。然而，自然宇宙中難道僅僅只有這四種基本力嗎？

1.宇宙中的物質（能量），暗物質暗能量等對於太陽的影響和作用，除了太陽本身的物質能量儲放外，外物質的影響，包括力，旋動等等。太陽的核心區域雖然很小，半徑只是太陽半徑的  $1/4$ ，但卻是太陽那巨大能量的真正源頭。太陽核心的溫度極高，達  $1500$  萬 $^{\circ}C$ ，壓力也很大，使得由氫聚變為氦的熱核反應能夠發生，從而釋放出極大的能量。這些能量再通過輻射層和對流層中物質的傳遞，才能傳送到達太陽光球的底部，並通過光球向外輻射出去。人類在銀河系中發現了逾  $4000$  顆系外行星。科學家們還在源源不斷地發現新奇的世界，有些體積大得驚人，有些奇形怪狀，有些不可思議，譬如，黑洞，暗物質，超星體等。宇宙中

的四種力之外，自旋作用等。粒子的自旋半自旋等和星球轉動很大不同，粒子自旋主要內力所致，星球運轉外力。當然，二者也有一定的異同，在一定意義上，二者是同源同相的，至於是否同質需要大量的試驗觀測證明。物質粒子之間引起力的自旋為 0、1 和 2 的粒子。物質粒子服從所謂的泡利不相容原理。這

是奧地利物理學家沃爾夫岡·泡利在 1925 年發現的。引力，這種力是萬有的，也就是說，每一粒子都因它的質量或能量而感

受到引力。電磁力。它作用於帶電荷的粒子（例如電子和夸克）之間，但不和不帶電荷的粒子（例如引力子）相互作用。它比引力強得多：兩個電子之間的電磁力比引力大約大 100 億億億億倍。然而，共有兩種電荷——正電荷和負電荷。

同種電荷之間的力是互相排斥的，而異種電荷則互相吸引。一個大的物體，譬如地球或太陽，包含了幾乎等量的正電荷和負電荷弱核力。它制約著放射性現象，並只作用於自旋為  $1/2$  的物質粒子，

而對諸如光子、引力子等自旋為 0、1 或 2 的粒子不起作用。量子力學粒子物理學宇宙物理學，四種力的研究頗為重要。但是，不可否認，宇宙中不會僅存在這麼四種力，還會有新的力被人類所發現所闡明。物理學所包含的有限理論假說等等，並不能完全給以科學的實證。

1967 年倫敦帝國學院的

伯達斯·薩拉姆和哈佛的史蒂芬·溫伯格提出了弱作用和電磁作用的統一理論後，弱作用才被很好地理解。我們已知的構成恆星、星星、樹木、人類等等的宇宙物質只占到 5%，其餘 95% 是未知的暗物質和暗能量。這是一個謎，困擾著現代物理學強作用力。它將質子和中子中的夸克束縛在一起，並將原子中的質子和

中子束縛在一起。一般認為，稱為膠子的另一種自旋為 1 的粒子攜帶強作用力。它只能與自身以及與夸克相互作用。強核力它總是把粒子束縛成

不帶顏色的結合體。物理革命相比起來，現在對複雜體系的量子糾纏的研究。黑洞，暗物質，暗能量等宇宙中的許多重要問題複雜多變，人類的科研探索和人類的認知感知還是十分有限的，物理學，宇宙學，太陽學，力學，宇宙深層結構，宇宙的許多難題都需要深入探研，而不可能一錘定音。

### 3. 生命動物的高神系統細胞基因和人類高級神經系統細胞基因的耦合與差別化選擇

諸如猿猴，狼狗，狐狸，牛，羊馬，等的生命動物的高神系統細胞基因和人類高級神經系統細胞基因的耦合與差別化選擇，神經系統構的結構差別

和構造差別，基因片段的遺傳變異等，此外，它們和其他生理系統的協同耦合性等也十分重要。，黑猩猩和人類基因組的 DNA 序列相似性達到 99%；即使考慮到 DNA 序列插入或刪除，兩者的相似性也有 96%；人類與黑猩猩有 29% 的共同基因編碼生成同樣的蛋白質。

人類與黑猩猩在 600 萬年前由共同的祖先分別進化後，其蛋白質體系只經歷過一次主要變化。兩者之間的差異只相當於任意兩個不同人之間基因組差異的 10 倍。人類與黑猩猩的共同之處還在於，兩者都擁有一些變異很快的基因。這些基因主要涉及聽覺、神經信號傳導、精子的生成、細胞內的離子傳輸。4 種哺乳動物和人類的基因相似度，與人類親緣關係最近的是

獼猴 大猩猩 黑猩猩 紅毛猩猩

人 93% 98% 99% 97%

它們比其他哺乳動物同類基因的變異快得多。科學家認為，這些基因可能決定了靈長動物的特性。與其他動物相比，人類與黑猩猩還共有一些易於引起病變的基因。科學家認為，這些基因儘管在總體上削弱了靈長類動物的抵抗力，卻使它們更能適應環境的快速變化。人類腦的特點首先是大腦皮層發達，其他動物大腦皮層發展簡單，大部分只具備生理功能等。腦容

量不同：

(A) 人的相對腦量是最大的，人腦的腦量大約是黑猩猩的 3 倍，人腦並不是黑猩猩腦的簡單放大，而是在結構上有明顯的差別。

(B) 人腦比黑猩猩腦明顯增大的地方是顳葉、頂葉、額葉，頂葉向上向後增大，排擠並覆蓋了部分枕葉，導致人的後腦勺更渾圓飽滿，顳葉向兩側並向上發展，讓腦殼加寬加高，頂葉和顳葉基本是同比例增大的，而最大的變化在於額葉，額葉不僅僅是簡單增大，而是以比其它部分更快的速度增大。

(C) 人與動物相比其額葉、頂下葉、顳頂枕聯合區域,以及顳極區都特別發達，這一點除了可以從這些部位的大腦神經組織在顳骨外觀形態上的凸隆情況檢視出來外，我們還可以從連接兩半球新皮質的胼胝體的異常粗壯方面看得出來。

(D) 生理組織結構之外，細胞，基因的複雜，傳輸，電子信號，脫氧核糖核酸等等的複雜網絡系統，自我反饋系統等相當複雜多變。這很大程度上決定人腦高神經系統活動和黑猩猩猿猴之類動物的神經系統活動的各種差別。

(E) 人體其他重要部位組織的協同生理作用，譬如，人的心臟，肺，感官系統，血液等也有密不可分的作用和相應的各種協同功能輔助功能。它們和整個大腦神經活動系統絲絲相扣，息息相關。因此，人腦的高神系統活動和黑猩猩猿猴之類會有極大的差別。

(F) 人腦和黑猩猩猿猴之類的動物的神經系統活動，有相當的相近性，其最基礎的認知系統感知系統傳輸系統反饋系統網絡系統等尤為如此。當然，細胞基因，脫氧核酸，酶，蛋白質等在深層結構功能方面會有很大的不同，這也就導致了人獸重大分野，高等神經活動和低等神經活動的鴻溝擴大。生物控制，腦結構，遺傳變異等。

The world's leading scientist Fang Ruida has found a major research discovery: the influence of cosmic matter and cosmic energy on the sun, the homology and homogeneity of particle spin and half-spin and planetary motion (Bucksdel)

Fang Ruida The latest major research findings in physics and cosmology The influence of cosmic matter and cosmic energy on the sun, the homology and homogeneity of particle spin and half-spin and planetary motion (Bucksdel)

The latest major research findings in physics and cosmology: the influence of cosmic material and cosmic energy on the sun, the homology and homophase of the spin and half-spin of particles and the motion of the planet, the forces other than the four forces in natural mechanics, the force of living animals Coupling and Differential Selection of Cell Genes of High God System and Cell Genes of Human Advanced Nervous System (Fang Ruida November 2018)

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The sun is great. Once the sun is destroyed and mutated, the solar system will turn into ashes and dust. The moon, Mars, and Jupiter will all return to zero.

The sun itself is the greatest energy collector, energy absorber and converter. It absorbs infinite cosmic particles and cosmic matter at all times, and at the same time emits a large amount of light and heat at every moment. Therefore, the life of the sun Energy far exceeds human imagination.

Any person is nothing but insignificant particles of dust in front of the natural universe. The

human cognitive perception of the high-level nervous system is not infinite.

The sun itself is a huge energy absorber and energy storage device, an energy converter; the continuous burning of the sun originates from the nuclear fusion reaction. It not only emits a large amount of energy, light and heat day and night, but it also continuously Absorb all kinds of energy matter from the dark energy of various dark matter in the universe and the cosmic stellar matter. In the universe, the sun mainly relies on its own matter to undergo a polarization reaction to emit radiation, but it can also receive some interstellar matter, such as dark matter, dark energy, and other interstellar matter. In the natural universe, no stellar body will evolve in isolation, on the contrary, the interstellar network is full of it. Including all kinds of matter, all kinds of energy, all kinds of internal and external particle spinning, etc., as well as interstellar macromolecules, dust and so on. Of course, the various reactions and fusions in the sun are very complex and diverse, and human beings have not reached a deeper level in the completely accurate detection and research of the sun. Mankind's profound exploration and research on the sun itself is still very weak and powerless. Therefore, the life of the sun far exceeds several billion years or even reaches tens of billions of years. The conclusions about the sun and the solar system are inevitably not comprehensive and accurate. Naturally, it is undeniable that the sun will also have its deathbed, and it is difficult for the entire natural universe to exist forever. However, the destiny of the sun is of vital importance to the earth, to the solar system, to the earth species, nuclear life, human beings, to the moon, to Mars, to Jupiter, etc., absolute first.

Even the laws and theorems of natural sciences will produce new changes and mutations along with the development and evolution of the times. Strong interaction  $1/r^{10}$  gluon

Electromagnetic interaction  $1/r^{137}$  infinite photon

Weak interaction  $1/r^{10}$  W and Z boson

Gravitational interaction  $1/r^2$  infinite graviton. This is the most significant discovery of modern physics and deserves praise and congratulations. However, are there only these four basic forces in the natural universe?

1. The influence and effect of matter (energy) in the universe, dark matter and dark energy on the sun, in addition to the sun's own material energy storage, the influence of external matter, including force, rotation and so on. Although the core area of the sun is very small, the radius is only  $1/4$  of the sun's radius, but it is the true source of the sun's huge energy. The temperature of the core of the sun is extremely high, reaching 15 million degrees Celsius, and the pressure is also very high, so that the thermonuclear reaction from hydrogen fusion to helium can take place, thereby releasing great energy. These energy can be transmitted to the bottom of the solar photosphere through the transmission of materials in the radiant layer and the troposphere, and radiate outward through the photosphere. Humans have discovered more than 4000 exoplanets in the Milky Way. Scientists are still continuously discovering novel worlds, some of which are surprisingly large, some weird and some weird, such as black holes, dark matter, superstars and so on. In addition to the four forces in the universe, spin action, etc. The spin and half-spin of a particle is very different from the rotation of the planet. The spin of the particle is mainly caused by the internal force, and the planet rotates by the external force. Of course, the two also have certain similarities and differences. In a certain sense, the two are of the same origin and the same phase. As to whether they are of the same quality, a large number of

experimental observations are needed to prove. A particle whose spin is 0, 1, and 2 that cause force between particles of matter. The particles of matter obey the so-called Pauli exclusion principle. this

It was discovered by Austrian physicist Wolfgang Pauli in 1925. Gravity, this force is universal, that is to say, every particle feels due to its mass or energy

Subject to gravity. Electromagnetic force. It acts between charged particles (such as electrons and quarks), but not with no

Charged particles (such as gravitons) interact. It is much stronger than gravity: the electromagnetic force between two electrons is stronger than gravity

It's about 10 billion billion billion billion times larger. However, there are two kinds of charges-positive and negative.

The forces of the same kind of charges are mutually repelling, while the different kinds of charges are attracted to each other. A large object, such as the earth or

The sun contains almost equal amounts of positive and negative charges and weak nuclear power. It restricts the phenomenon of radioactivity and only acts on matter particles whose spin is  $1/2$ .

It does not work on particles with spins of 0, 1, or 2, such as photons and gravitons. Quantum mechanics, particle physics, cosmic physics, the study of the four forces is quite important. However, it is undeniable that there will not only be these four forces in the universe, and there will be new forces discovered and clarified by human beings. The finite theoretical hypotheses contained in physics, etc., cannot fully give scientific empirical evidence. Imperial College London in 1967

After Burdas Salam and Stephen Weinberg of Harvard proposed a unified theory of weak action and electromagnetic action, weak action

The use is well understood. We know only 5% of the cosmic matter that makes up stars, stars, trees, humans, etc., and the remaining 95% is unknown dark matter and dark energy. This is a mystery that plagues the powerful forces of modern physics. It binds the quarks in protons and neutrons together, and binds the protons in atoms to

The neutrons are bound together. It is generally believed that another kind of particle with spin 1 called gluon carries a strong force. It can only work with

Interact with itself and with quarks. The strong nuclear force always binds the particles into Combination without color. Compared with the physical revolution, the current research on quantum entanglement of complex systems. Many important issues in the universe, such as black holes, dark matter, and dark energy, are complex and changeable. Human scientific research and exploration and human cognitive perception are still very limited. Physics, cosmology, heliology, mechanics, the deep structure of the universe, and many of the universe Difficulties require in-depth exploration and research, and they cannot be finalized.

3. Coupling and differentiated selection between the cell genes of the hyperesthetic system of living animals and the cell genes of the human advanced nervous system

Coupling and differential selection between the cell genes of the higher theories of living animals such as monkeys, wolf dogs, foxes, cattle, sheep and horses and human higher nervous system cells, and the structural differences in the structure of the nervous system

And structural differences, genetic variation of gene fragments, etc., in addition, their coordination and coupling with other physiological systems are also very important. The DNA sequence similarity between chimpanzee and human genome reaches 99%; even if the DNA

sequence insertion or deletion is taken into account, the similarity between the two is 96%; humans and chimpanzees share 29% of the common gene coding to produce the same protein.

After humans and chimpanzees evolved from a common ancestor 6 million years ago, their protein systems have only undergone one major change. The difference between the two is only equivalent to 10 times the genomic difference between any two different people. What humans and chimpanzees have in common is that they both have some genes that mutate quickly. These genes are mainly involved in hearing, nerve signal transduction, sperm production, and ion transmission in cells. The genetic similarity of the four mammals and humans, the closest relative to humans is

Macaque gorilla chimpanzee orangutan

People 93% 98% 99% 97%

They mutate much faster than similar genes in other mammals. Scientists believe that these genes may determine the characteristics of primates. Compared with other animals, humans and chimpanzees share some genes that are prone to disease. Scientists believe that although these genes weaken the resistance of primates as a whole, they make them more adaptable to rapid changes in the environment. The first characteristic of the human brain is that the cerebral cortex is developed, and the cerebral cortex of other animals is simple to develop, and most of them only have physiological functions. Different brain capacity:

(A) The relative brain volume of humans is the largest. The brain volume of the human brain is about three times that of the chimpanzee. The human brain is not simply a magnification of the chimpanzee brain, but has obvious differences in structure.

(B) The areas where the human brain is significantly larger than the chimpanzee brain are the temporal lobe, parietal lobe, and frontal lobe. The parietal lobe enlarges upwards and backwards, squeezing and covering part of the occipital lobe, causing the back of the head to be rounder and fuller, and the temporal lobe is facing It develops on both sides and upwards, widening and heightening the brain case. The parietal and temporal lobes are basically enlarged in the same proportion, and the biggest change lies in the frontal lobe. The frontal lobe is not only simply enlarged, but more than other parts. Increase at a fast speed.

(C) Compared with animals, the frontal lobe, inferior parietal lobe, temporo-occipital area, and temporal pole area are particularly developed in humans, except for the bulge of the cranial nerve tissue in these parts. In addition to examining it, we can also see the abnormality of the corpus callosum that connects the neocortex of the two hemispheres.

(D) In addition to the structure of physiological tissues, the complex network systems of cells, genes, transmission, electronic signals, DNA, etc., and self-feedback systems are quite complex and changeable. This largely determines the various differences between the human brain's high nervous system activity and the nervous system activities of animals such as chimpanzees and apes.

(E) The coordinated physiological effects of other important parts of the human body, such as the human heart, lungs, sensory system, blood, etc., also have inseparable roles and various coordinated auxiliary functions. They are closely related to the entire brain nervous system. Therefore, the activity of the human brain is very different from that of chimpanzees and apes.

(F) The nervous system activities of the human brain and animals such as chimpanzees and

monkeys are quite similar, especially the most basic cognitive system, perception system, transmission system, feedback system, network system, and so on. Of course, cell genes, DNA, enzymes, proteins, etc. will be very different in terms of deep structure and function, which also leads to a major division between humans and animals, and the widening of the gap between higher neural activity and lower neural activity. Biological control, brain structure, genetic variation, etc.